of the education of the century important interest and movement. If the century is the century of women, her pre-eminence is in no respect more fittingly signalized than in the college. Two Ohio colleges, Oberlin and Antioch, were in the middle decades the first to open college doors to her. Matthew Vassar followed in the seventh decade with a great foundang for his coworker, Dr. J. H. the first president of Vassar, the ablest educators of the Wellesly, Smith, Bryn Mawr and other colleges for women presently were established. While colleges for women only were being founded, many State Universirecognizing that the commonwealth should offer all its educational facilities to both their sons and daughters. Many older colleges, too, like Harvard Columbia, Brown and Western Reserve were, in colleges established co-ordinate and associated with the older foundations, offering to women every advantage for the higher education. The century opened with almost every opportunity and facility of the higher education desired to the women of America: the century closes with every opportunity and facility of the higher education of women, for civilization for all time has been fought and won in America in the nineteenth century.

Unity and differentiation are important words in the history of our advance as are appreciation, enlargement and enrichment. words belong together. Education in many forms and relations has beand more one and education has also become more and more different Each grade and order of education has become supplementary or preparatory and also independent. The secondary school builds upon the foundation laid by the primary and prepares in turn its students for the college. The college demands fit ness of its new students and gives to them a training for the professional school and for life itself. The professional school requires adequate preparation of the candidates which it receives from the commencement platform of the college. Each department of education looks backward to the one prior in its service in point of time and looks forward to that department which is to receive its graduates. Each department, too, is more distinct and integral in itself. The college is no longer as it was a school of theology as well as a college. The college is still in certain instances more a preparatory school than But the professional condition of the college has passed, and the preparatory condition will soon pass. UNITY OF CONDITIONS.

This unity of educational conditions is manifest moreover in societies and in senas in service. Teachers allens to each other. The secondary school teacher is no longer envious of the college professor, and the college has ceased to look down on the school teacher. Each recognecessary valued relation of the a very important character are found in almost every county of every State and in every State; and also, be it said, that the National Educational Association, embracing in its membership some twenty thousand united teachers of every State and of every order, into a great society which has become the most important body of its kind in the world. A half million of women who are teaching American youth in the American schools and colleges, public and private, are, on the whole, the most compact and potent force for truth and righteousness in American life. Scores of educational journals, weekly, monthly and quarterly, are rendering superb service in promoting a community of professional interest, as well as making large and vital the work of each teacher.

Appreciation-the people have come to prize education; enlargement, every order of education has given; enrichment, every kind of education has become finer; unity and differentiation, education in every grade has become more complete and also more complementary. Such are some of the keynotes to which we can set our tune of the educational progress of the cen-CHARLES F. THWING.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

L., Muncle, Ind.: Names and addresses of business firms are not given in this

What is Queen Anne's bounty?-J. F. H. A fund that is divided among the poorer clergy of England, such division dating back to Queen Anne's time.

Which is the most abundant of the elements, and which comes next?-Seventy. Oxygen is held to constitute nearly half the weight of known matter, and silicon is about one-third of all.

What is the meaning and derivation of the word Thermopylae?-A. P. M. It is the name of a mountain pass that was famous in Grecian history, and came from a Greek word whose literal meaning is hot gates.

Of what radius is a 3 per cent. curve on a railroad? 2. What does the contraction and expansion of an ordinary railroad rail from the sun's heat amount to in inches? -D. H. I. One of 1,910 feet. 2. In a rail thirty feet

long it is a little less than half an inch. What population was given to Richmond. Savannah and Denver by the census just

taken and by that of 1890?-P. Richmond, \$5,050 and \$1,388; Savannah, 54,-244 and 43,139; Denver, 133,859 and 106,713. The larger figures are in each case the later ones. Denver alleges obvious incorrect-

Where can I obtain information concerning the consuls of the United States, such as their number, location and salaries?-

In the Official Register of the United States. It can be had of the Superintendent of Documents, at Washington, for \$2. or can be seen at large libraries or at any

Do typewriter copyists charge by the umber of words, lines or sheets? and what is the rate?-Anxious.

Different copyists have different rates and methods of charging, but correspondence is usually reckoned by the page, 10 cents a page being an ordinary charge. Manuscript is usually charged at about 40 cents a thousand words, and legal documents at 15 cents a page.

Is there any record of a person eating a quail a day for forty consecutive days? In railroading what is the meaning of s trunk line?-P. T. S. We do not know of such. The most stir-

ring performance recorded in this line is that of W. S. Walcott, who, in 1883, ate two quails a day for thirty consecutive days, using pepsin, astrine and such aids. 2. The main line of a system.

By what methods are submarine creaures secured and brought to the surface? Have searchers in this direction got a fall line of samples" from the deep sea? Trawls, dredges and tangles, the latter nerely rope picked into twine to be trailed ng the bottom, are the simpler aids. Then there are nets that can be lowered open and closed at any desired depths, traps of similar character and not a little complicated paraphernalia. 2. It seems very unlikely, for though the apsances are the best that ingenuity can I relish, and pale and pasty children become I operation is done during the first twelve or

devise, they would be quite ineffective against forms of life that might reasonably be supposed to exist at great depths.

Have there been exploring expeditions to the South Pole, as well as to the North

Yes, many, though they have not been so numerous as those that went northward. Cook, Bellinghausen, Wilkes, d'Urville and Ross led such expeditions, and many whalers made discoveries in Antarctic regions. some through definite plans, others more incidentally to their hunting of whales. The chief scientific expedition of recent years was F. A. Cook's.

I have read that Edison's discovery of the phonograph was accidental; is this

It was suggested to him by an accident, but then much work was put on it before it was ready for exhibition in comparatively crude form. He was experimenting with a view to perfecting a self-recording telephone, when unintentional reversal of his mechanism resulted in reproduction of the sounds he had sought to record, and gave hint of the phonograph.

Will you quote a stanza of Coventry Patmore's regarding the importance of saying "good-bye," even for a short absence, as Those have been known to turn the corner of the street and be seen no more.

If thou shouldst bid thy friend farewell But for one night though that farewell may be.

Press thou his hand in thine. How cans't thou tell how far from thee Fate or caprice may lead his step ere that to-morrow comes?

What is graphite? 2. What are its uses?

. Where is it found, and what is its commercial value?-A. C. A form of carbon usually classed as a mineral, but that is believed to be of organic origin. 2. For the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, stove polish and lubricants, and it is employed as a conductor of electricity and in coatin electrotypers' molds. 2. Ceylon is the great source of supply, but it is mined at several places in Europe and in many more in this country. Its price is variable and at all times depends on quality, ranging from \$100 to \$800

When did the Methodists, Campbellites, Adventists and Anti-mission Baptists

The name Methodists was first applied to John Wesley and a few of his associates about 1729. The Campbellites began in 1809 with the "address of declaration" of Alexander Campbell, a clergyman of the seceders' branch of the Presbyterian Church. Their first congregation was formed May 1811. The first Adventists were folowers of William Miller, who, in 1831, began to announce the speedy coming of Christ. The Anti-mission or Primitive Baptists were founded about 1835, the organization being the result of a disaffection that gated back to 1812, when the United Baptists first were committed to promoting

What part of France did Lafavette come rom? 2. On what ship did he sail when e came to join the revolutionary army Where did he land? 4. How many United States consuls are in France, and where are they stationed?-F.

He was born in the Chateau de Charagrac, some six miles from the old town of Bionde, in the province of Auvergne. On "La Victoire." Our representatives in France at that time could not furnish his transportation, so he bought this vessel which, with necessary cargo, cost his 112,000 francs. 3. At North island, Winyau bay, about sixty miles from Charleston, N. C. 4. Seventy-nine consular officers are distributed among the larger cities.

What right has the finder of lost property n his find?-C. E. R. He has a property right in it that is superior to the claim of every one but the owner. It becomes his duty, if he takes possession, to care for the property, and he may bring action against a third party who injures it or interferes with his possession. On discovery of the owner he must make restoration. He is then entitled to any reward previously offered, of which he has knowledge, but if no specific reward has been offered he is entitled only to the actual necessary expense incurred in the care of the goods. Holding it when the owner is known or may be readily ascertained is fraudulent, and may constitute larceny. This general statement may be modified by such circumstances as the place of finding and the nature of the article found, and applies only to property found on land.

MEDICAL NOTES.

(Prepared for the Sunday Journal by

an Old Practitioner.) Dr. Parks believes that castor oil has specific action in the cure of neuralgia. In a case where the neuralgia was situated over the eyes and an operation had bee recommended he gave the woman castor oil two or three times a week, and immediate and continued relief followed. Contrary to its customary effect, the oil did not cause purging, and it is, therefore, probable that the oil has some special influence aside from its cathartic qualities.

T. Lauder Brunton's suggestions for the treatment of chronic dyspepsia, where there is no organic disease of the stomach are: Eat slowly, chew the food thoroughly, and completely mix it with saliva. Take solids and liquids separately. Take a glass of hot water immediately after rising every morning, between 11 and 12 in the forenoon, about 4 or 5 in the afternoon, and just before going to bed at night. Starchy foods may form the exclusive diet at breakfast time and the 5 o'clock supper, and meat or fish should be taken exclusively at midday

and 8 o'clock As a dressing for eczema and superficial ulcerations of the skin, Langernak recommends clay sterilized by heat (baking in an oven) and then powdered. One part of this clay is mixed with two parts of glycerine and two parts of vaseline and smeared over the surface. Its action is disinfectant, healing and protective. Powdered clay mixed with water to the consistency of stiff dough and smeared thickly over swelling will often reduce it without any ther medication or application and certain forms of tumors decrease in size and may eventually be cured by dressings of moist clay. Langernak's formula is an improvement on the old clay and water form the glycerine and vaseline keeping the

mass moist, soft and yielding. Dr. Doerfler, who recommends butter in the treatment of constipation in children who are otherwise healthy, believes that constipation in such cases is not a disease but an obstruction of the bowels due to too much food. During the first two or three months a half to a teaspoonful of butter is given until the bowels act regularly and normally. Between the third and fourth month give two to three teaspoonfuls until relief follows, and then continue the dose every second or third day. From five months to a year one to three teaspoonfuls are given every two or three days. In older children and adults the ame remedy may be given as needed. The butter is given in its natural form, not warmed or mixed with any other substance. Every child will take the butter with a

red-cheeked and hearty, the benefits being noticeable up to the fifth and sixth year. In addition it increases the nourishing elements of food in a small compass and is the nearest approach to milk.

+ + + According to the New York Medical Journal, the old rule, "Wear glasses all the time," should be changed to read, "Wear glasses just as little as possible." People who have worn glasses for years and ounce. This makes one dose, to be repeated have by a lucky chance lost them find that they can get along better without them. In many cases after wearing glasses a few days the person finds that print looks worse to the unaided eye than before, and this is a sure sign that the glasses are not properly fitted. People who cannot get along without their glasses for even a short time are probably wearing wrong glasses, unsultable for them and their eyes. Glasses which are properly fitted and perfectly adapted to the eyes can be put on and taken off at any time with ease, and no more discomfort following than putting on and taking off the hat.

+ + + The common habit among women of sticking pins and needles into the waist is not only dangerous to the woman who does so, but to others, especially children. Serious and even fatal injuries may be inflicted on the breast by a pin or needle driven accidentally through the dress. Childred, while being fondled, may be wounded with the same articles. A case has been recorded recently in which a child, while nursing, suddenly screamed with pain. punctured wound in the child's side and the disappearance of a needle from the mother's dress led to surgical investigation, and the needle was found in and remover from the child's liver. The needle. by the way, was an inch and a half long, The moral is evident-keep pins and needles in their proper place on a pin

In cases of various palsies of the tongue, affecting the motive powers of that organ or the taste, four tests are used, as follows: Bitter-A solution of a quarter of a grain of sulphate of quinine in an ounce of distilled water, making a 0.05 per cent solution. Sweet-A solution of one-tenth of a grain of saccharine to one ounce of distilled water, making a 0.02 per cent. solution. Sour-Three minims of pure phosmaking a 0.66 per cent. solution. Salty-Five grains of chloride of sodium (salt) to an ounce of distilled water, making a 0.1 per cent. solution. One drop of each of these solutions is placed on the tongue successively and the answers as to the taste recorded. Each side of the tonguethe tip, the middle and the base-is thus tested, the mouth being rinsed out with pure water between each test. A difference in the degree of taste shows increased or decreased sensibility. All the tests are made with one solution before using another. The solutions are inexpensive and harmless, and considerable amusement may be had by testing the sensitiveness of taste of various individuals, some showing extreme delicacy of taste and others showing marked dullness of sensitiveness, even when several drops of a solution are used. + + +

How small a thing may lead to death is illustrated by the historical case of Dr. Nathan Schwarzkopf, an Austrian physician. He was walking on the street one day when a man's hat blew off and he ran to pick it up. While doing so he received a blow on the hand, from the walking stick of another pedestrian, who was also chasing the hat. From this slight injury in flammation and suppuration set in, and in spite of timely surgical care death followed from blood poisoning. He was called, in consequence, the "victim of civility." The carrying of canes and umbrellas in the public streets is hardly a matter for regulation by the Health Board, but public opinion should severely censure if not reprimand in more forcible ways, the man who carries a cane or umbrella crossways, grasping it by the middle and swinging it recklessly about. This man and there are women sinners, too, jeopardizes eyes and other parts of pedestrians. especially in a crowded thoroughfare, and the danger is now greater since the small round, sharp-pointed, steel tubular frames have become common. In some cities it is against the law to carry a shovel or pick through the streets, over the shoulder, and this law applies to other tools as well. All such dangerous implements must be carried with the point downward and the arm full length at the side. It would not be an injudicious law to include the carrying of canes and umbrellas in this edict, for few carry picks and shovels, but millions carry canes without due care for the comfort and welfare of others. Aside from the painful and even serious wound that may be inflicted by a cane or umbrella tip there is great danger that the germs of lockjaw or other diseases may be inoculated by these soil and filth contaminated weapons, and a simple wound made by them becomes a very serious if not fatal matter. They are, in fact, about as dangerous as a wild Indian's poisoned arrow or spear point, and some folks brandish them about much as the wild Indian does these weapons.

Appendicitis is always of interest, al though every one prays to be delivered from it, yet may be stricken down any minute with it. There are a few conservative physicians who still cling to the medical treatment of this disease, and Epsom salts is their favorite remedy. The majority, however, believe in operation, but time is everything in the result. Dr. Murphy says: "Every case, promising or unpromising, should be treated by surgical operation at the earliest possible moment." Dr. Wyeth says: "In all my entire experience with this lesion (appendicitis) I have yet to see a death which could properly be ascribed to delay in timely and skillful surgical interference." Dr. Morgan, of Augusta, Ga., says: "How many die annually of this disease we do not know, nor is It at all likely that we will ever know. Our present statistics are almost worthless. There is no disguising the fact the mortality of appendicitis is high, and will renain so as long as our present methods obtain. There is danger to life in appen dicitis in all its forms and in all of its stages, but the real cause of the high mor-O'Harrow last week tality can be expressed in two words, delay and inexperience. The disease is sometimes so mild and the symptoms so masked that it is not noticed and certainly not recognized as such by the person afflicted, or, if noticed, it is deemed of too slight importance to call a physician. Sometimes even the physician fails to recognize ill-defined cases of appendicitis. Yet first attacks have a strong tendency to recurrence." McBurney says: "When a patient has had two attacks he will as surely have a third as he will have the eleventh after the tenth, and every attack renders an operation more difficult and more risky. There is a method of treatment called interval operation, in accordance with which the surgeon waits for an interval of quietness on the part of the appendix, but this interval of quiesence does not always occur, and the patient dies during the waiting period. There is continuous peril hanging over every person who has had appendicitis, and every attack increases the difficulties of the surgeon and

the danger to the patient but when the

danger."

Prescriptions.

For painful dyspepsia the following is useful: Subnitrate of bismuth, 10 grains; carbonate of magnesia, 15 grains; solution of potash, 10 minims; dilute hydrocyanic acid, 3 minims; tincture of giner, 5 minims; peppermint water sufficient to make one two or three times daily. It should be well shaken before taking.

For tonsilitis the following is recommended: Oil of eucalyptus, 15 minims; spirits of camphor, 11/2 drachms; tincture of gualacum, 31/2 drachms; glycerine sufficient to make one ounce. The dose is ten drops on a lump of sugar allowed to dissolve in the mouth every hour or two. For a gargle use borax, 11/2 drachms: tincture of benzoin 4 drachms; rose water sufficient to make 53 L. N., M. D.

SUBURBAN SOCIETY NOTES.

Brightwood.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown are visiting in New Miss Stella Brown left last week for Mattoon, Ill. Miss Pearl White is visiting relatives in

Mattoon, Ill. Mr. Frank Love is visiting friends Bellefontaine, O. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell are visiting in Mattoon, Ill.

Mrs. Snellbaker, of St. Louis, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Gilchrist. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Brown, of Union City, were the guests of friends here last Mr. George Allis, of St. Paul, was the

guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Shortridge, Miss Gertrude Jameson, of St. Louis, is the guest of the Misses Carrie and Kath-

Miss Mary Olmstead, of Charleston, Ill. was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Perry, last week. Mr. James Hundley, of Louisville, Ky. was the guest of his brother, Mr. J. A

Hundley, last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Horne, of Cloverdale, who were visiting friends here last week, have returned to their home. Mr. John Holl, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hundley, returned, last week, to his home in West Virginia. Rev. E. Murray, pastor of the Congregational Church, has accepted a call to th

Haughville.

People's Congregational Church in the

Miss Mattle Howe is visiting relatives in Mrs. Joseph Harbinson has returned from trip to Pittsburg. Mrs. George Murray, of Farmland, is the

Mrs. H. H. Compton, of Elwood, was the guest of Mrs. Henry Moore last week Mr. William Smith, of Rockport, Ill., the guest of his brother, Mr. Samuel Smith Mr. and Mrs. William Jeffries, of Kokomo, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harev Williams last week.

guest of Mrs. Samuel Bartel.

Mr. James Von Burg, of Fort Wayne, who was visiting relatives here last week, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Richmond, of Mount Clair, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs.

Daniel Van Treese last week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder and son, or Bloomington, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Johnson last week.

North Indianapolis.

Mr. B. E. Speatae has returned from trip to St. Louis. Mrs. E. W. Keeler has returned home from a trip to Shelbyville, Ill. Mr. James White, of Homer, Ill., was the guest of Allen Cotton last week. Mrs. Warren P. Smith, of Cincinnati, was the guest of relatives here last week. Mrs. Edward Trotter will leave soon for Chicago to remain during the winter. Mr. John W. Gates, of Rushville, was the guest of his son, Dr. Gates, last week. Mrs. Cartmel, of Shelbyville, was guest of Mrs. R. S. Ludlow last week. Mrs. W. C. Wood, of Terre Haute, was the guest of Mrs. J. Edward Brown Dr. J. H. Cissell, of Crawfordsville, has returned home after a visit to Mr. and Mrs.

William Jones. Rev. J. Edward Brown was an attendant last week at the Indiana Synod, held at

Crawfordsville. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lane, of Clover-dale, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sommers Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Heim, of Crawfordsville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Irwin Thursday

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's M. 5. Church did not meet last week, on account of the carnival. Mr. and Mrs. Vinnie Russell, of Cambridge City, were the guests, last week, of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Gunder. Miss Viola Hutchinson and Miss Small wood, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson, have returned to their homes in Decatur. Ill.

West Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have returned to

Mr. Solomon Trotseky is visiting friends Miss Pearl McCready has returned from Mrs. Jennie Chambers is visiting relatives in Belmont, Wis.

Rev. S. B. Grimes has returned home from a trip to Zionsville. Mrs. Fannie Smith, of Anderson, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Benson. Miss Presser, of Swiss Valley, was the guest of Miss Vera Presser last week. Mr. Job Osborne, who was visiting relatives here, has returned to California. Mrs. C. F. Wilkins and son Gale have returned from a trip to Bellefontaine, O. Miss Josephine Trigo has returned to he

nome in Princeton, after visiting friends The congregation of the First M. E. Church will hold its quarterly meeting to-

Mr. Guy Haymaker, of Franklin, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Powell last Mrs. Charles Beck and daughter Aline were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hoss last Mrs. Sarah Eddington, of Fort Wayne s the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Levi

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Asford, of Toronto. Canada, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs Henry Butler. Rev. Father Boersig, of Yorkville, was the guest of his brother, Dr. William Boer-

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bennett, of Westfield, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mbbs last week Mrs. M. B. Groves and daughter Esther f Lebanon, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kiser last week. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Miller, Miss Nelllie Bagley and Charles Thomas, of Martinsville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs.

The Four Winds. Wind of the North

find of the Norland snov Vind of the winnowed skies, and sharp, clear ow cold and keen across the naked hills and crisp the lowland pools with crystal films, And blur the casement squares with glittering But go not near my love.

Wind of the few, far clouds, Wind of the gold and crimson sunset landsfresh and pure across the peaks and broaden the blue spaces of the heavens, And sway the grasses and the mountain pines. But let my dear one rest. Wind of the East, Wind of the sunrise seas,

Wind of the clinging mists and gray, harsh Blow moist and chill across the wastes of brine, And shut the sun out, and the moon and stars. And lash the boughs against the dripping caves Yet keep thou from my love. But thou, sweet wind! Wind of the fragrant South, Wind from the bowers of jass Over magnella blooms and ill

and stir the petals at her feet, and kies the low mound where she lies.

FOR FEMININE READERS

HELP ON MENTAL PROCESSES.

mount with Women at This Season-The Making of Tea.

"I'll never be able to stand it if tha woman puts her hand up to her hair once more," said a woman at the theater the other night, according to a writer in the New York Sun. "What woman?" she went on in answer to a masculine murmur by her side. "Do you mean to say you haven't noticed that woman in the blue waist? She hasn't let five consecutive seconds pass without giving a pat to her back hair. The others are bad enough, for there's hardly one in the house who isn't fussing and poking at her hair more or less noticeably. but she's the worst and-there-do you see what I mean?"

"Yes, indeed," said the man. The woman in the blue waist had passed her hand caressingly from the nape of her

neck up over the fluffy expanse of yellow hair till it reached the high gathered knot, where it gave a reassuring little squeeze before disappearing from view once more. "You just watch for her a few moments

and see her do the same thing again.' went on the woman who found the sight so trying to her nerves. "The funny part of it is, she isn't thinking about her hair at all; she's got that habit and probably she keeps it up regularly whenever she talks. Maybe you never noticed any of the ridiculous little tricks that folks have. "Yes, indeed," murmured the man.

"That one of fussing with the hair the most common, though every woman knows that to so much as let her little finger wander over her hair is among the things that are prohibited. But just look at them all around here; that's what comes of taking off hats. The eye-rubbing ordinary remark without carrying the left once over the left eye, then gradually finishing off by smoothing the hair over the left ear. Queer, isn't it? But they'll go through the whole performance dozens of times in the course of an ordinary conversation and then if anyone should tell them they had such an unnecessary mannerism they'd declare that they never did such a thing. Funny, isn't it?" "Yes, indeed," the man assented sym-

pathetically.

"You'd be surprised to know how many women confess that they can't let the cord that hangs from a window-shade alone. That isn't so much a conversation habit as it is a thought habit. You see, it's when a woman sits down to think beside a window. The little cord that you see in pulling the shade down dangles there in full view and before she knows it she has taken hold of that cord and is tying knots all the way along and the harder she thinks the harder knots she ties. I know two girls who live together and who have to buy a new cord for the curtain every week or two. It's a fact. There is an easy chair just by the window and one or the other of them sits there and ties little knots all up down length of the cord till it gets to be a sight. Then they get a new one to help them out in their mental processes, for they'd be lost, all at sea, without a cord to knot. It's a good deal like toying with chain or with the ends of a ribbon and can understand it better than the papertearing habit. Just let me tell you what Mrs. A says she does when she tries to think. She says whenever she is planning anything, if it is only the wording of a business note or what to have for dinner or how to have a new gown made, that she folds and refolds a sheet of paper in all the fantastic shapes she can and then tears it into triangular pieces or into squares, and that she can no more think without a piece of paper in her hands than a schoolbdy can without a coat button to New York Evening Sun. twist. One of the leading members of our club says she can think best when she is

twisting tapers. "More women than would like to own up have the impulse to bite something when they think, and it may be their fingernails, or the tip ends of their fingers, or a lock of hair or, worst of all, their lips. Personally I don't believe there is any cure for these habits. Even vanity or pride will not stop the woman who bites her lips, and when vanity fails everything else will. She ruins the shape of her mouth and she thickens the skin and she realizes all that and yet it doesn't make any difference She lets the work go on every time she gets to puzzling over anything. Funny. isn't it? "Yes, indeed," the man's voice put

"Nearly every one, too, xpression that she uses all the time. There's hardly a woman I know who doesn't own a particular phrase just by the law of possession, you know. One of them says 'lovely' on all occasions. Another clings to 'terribly nice' and 'terribly warm' and 'terribly' everything, though she is old enough to be past the gushing stage. 'As a matter of fact' is another woman' expression, and 'Oh, I understand' belongs to still another. It's funny, isn't it, how they can use expressions right along and never know it themselves? Now, I don't think I have any word or phrase that I

"No, indeed," said the man reassuringly. "Of course, men have as many of these ridiculous little habits as women. never known a woman who had to walk to think, but I've known men who would tramp back and forth by the hour, jus to get their thoughts together, and Mabel has a dear old uncle who is the most miserable man alive at the passing of the horse car. You see, when he first came to the city to live, he missed his farm and his mowing machine. He said he'd always done all his thinking when he was riding around on the mowing machine. Well, at that time the horse cars were still running on Madison avenue, and he used to get on the front seat, close his eyes and think just as if he were still back on the farm. Poor old man, he goes down and rides from Desbrosses street ferry over to Grand street ferry nowadays when he has any thing on his mind. He's afraid that be fore he dies he'll lose that last resort, Ma-

"What do I do when I want to think? Well. I never knew anyone else to have the same habit I have. It's funny, but don't seem to get right down to thinking unless-Oh, there goes the curtain What's this scene supposed to be? Lovely, "Yes, indeed," said the man.

For the home-returning devotees of fash-

ion the importers and designers of the city

have made ready an unusually varied and

What Is to Be Worn. New York Evening Post.

fascinating array of novelties in the form of fancy waists, breakfast dresses and jackets, neckwear of the most dainty and charming description, fine French lingerie. etc. A noted Broadway establishment which makes a specialty of the most delicate and attractive articles of dress is this week displaying, among other choice creations, soft dainty flannel-lined kimonor of silk in various color effects; silk-lined French boleros and Etons of the finest cloth and handsome autumn shades, including Roman red, a color ventured upon with success only when manipulated by costume atcliers of distinctive taste and dgment. The jackets are finshed with tailor-stitched strappings of red Touches of this brilliant and fashonable dye gleam forth also as picturesou notes of color on theater and dinner as well as on more practical shirt waist of fine delicate wool, silk dotted hair, plaided and striped French flannel, and cashmere and bell-shaped golf and cy-cling skirts. Other novel designs and col-ors are displayed which show a beauty and ariety never before attained among the fects are as attractive as those of silk The silk, satin, and chiffon waists, too, are more beautiful and artistic than ever, and the styles exhibited are models of Parislan grace and distinction. White satin, while cloth, crepe de Chine, tucked mousselize brillante silk and lace, embroidered myllin, panne velvet, and many other choice textiles are used in their composition; and silver embroideries, gold braid and buttons.

velvet ribbon, lace appliques, and sequined net are among the favored trimmings em-

One of the newest skirt models for the autumn, appropriate for silk, satin or wool, has the upper portion in short tablier style, the lower part in a decided bell flare, and the back box-pleated. Sometimes this model is made up over a five-gored foundation skirt; again, when formed of cloth of rather heavy weave, it is made up unlined and

worn over a flounced silk petticoat. A shapely basque-bodice, well suited to a matronly figure, and designed by Pingat, has a pully belt in pointed girdle shape just at the back, the ends disappearing under the short, loose, sharply pointed fronts. The bodice is made of Hussar-blue double-faced cloth, the reverse side being a rich, deep shade of Roman red; rows of stitching, in heavy silk of the same shade of red, finish. All the edges and the plaited vest and folded collar are of Roman red Liberty satin.

Colored suede slippers appear in many dif-

ferent shades, consequently there is little

difficulty in matching them to various

gowns. A dark-brown undressed kid is a very good choice for those who cannot afford a variety, though a black satin or glace kid foot-covering is more satisfactory, and really more elegant than a colored one of any description. owever, is not conspicuous, and looks exceedingly well with brown silk stockings. Soft kid mules and sandals will be worn this winter with teagowns a la Grecque, and a l'Empire. Some are ornamented with gold braid, or they have the instep embroidered in fine Oriental jewel beads. The new coats, with flat, spade-shaped eagle-wing or postilion backs, are the very best models for women inclined to stoutness. By the shaping of their curved cutaway fronts all superfluous fabric is removed just below the waist, and the gored skirts en suite with these jackets are but little trimmed. Stitching in fancy waved lines is much used in finishing the deep hems of plain tailor skirts; and other effects on more expensive costumes are carried out with bands of cloth, bands of satin, or silk, and those of velvet, strapped crosswise with very fine soft ladies' cloth, the straps so closely set together that but little of the velvet shows between.

Care of Quinces.

Country Gentleman.

This fruit, of strong but delicious flavor, is generally preserved, rarely canned. is really better if an equal quantity of apples (the pound sweet, no other) be added in the preserving; and so strong is the quince flavor that it will impregnante the apple to such a degree that after the two have been closed a few months in the jars, there is difficulty in distinguish- | Four lighters work each side, or eight in habit is worse, however. Why, I know ing a piece of apple from one of quince. all. These are of odd sizes-holding from some women who will hardly make an This fruit is peculiar in that it is better | 400 to 800 tons. It is the usual process getthe second year after it is preserved than | ting this 5,000 tons of coal aboard-hand hand slowly to the face, rubbing the fingers lowness and delicacy of flavor with time. shovel, bucket and steam winch. Time, In preserving quinces, wash, pare, quarter and core them, saving all parings and cores for jelly. Steam over boiling water until perfectly tender. Prepare and cook the apples in exactly the same manner. Measure the water, which will be found very fruity in flavor from the droppings through the steamer, over which the fruit has been steamed, and add an equal measure of sugar. Boil this syrup twenty minutes. add an equal proportion of quinces and apples, boil ten or fifteen minutes longer, drop into jars, cover with syrup and seal.

Too Much Talk.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. A woman who knows how to talk di courses about talk in the Post-Dispatch, Women talk too much-that is her notion. They talk their way through shops, through street cars, through theaters, through the home-in short, through life. Many of them talk and are talked to death Here is a very pearl of wisdom-or common sense: "There are entirely too many attempts made to entertain, to be sociable We call on each other too persistently Few calls are prolific of real happiness and what's the use of anything in a social way that is not going to give something in return for the effort made?" The bes way to entertain is to be entertaining, and | how can one be that if no hours are given to silent growth? It is acknowledged by most women that calling is a bore, and visits are too often visitations. If people -men as well as women-would stop the racket now and then and be still, life would flow back to them full of energy and will. Minds which must give out the inane, the uninteresting, the unessential without rest are bound to give way under the burden of nothingness.

Speaking of Tea.

The properties of tea depend chiefly upon

the presence of a volatile oil that acts as a powerful stimulent. The fact that this oil is volatile and easily lost is the reason why tea should never boil or remain long on the leaves after they are steeped. Green and black tea are made from the same plant, the only difference being in the ways of curing, the green tea being made by much the quicker process. For a strong cup of tea a teaspoonful to a cup of water is the usual proportion, while one teaspoonful to a pint of boiling water makes a weak cup. Very hard water should be boiled thoroughly for five or ten minutes pefore it is used, so that the carbonate of lime may be separated from the water, or, on the other hand, it should be just allowed to reach the boiling point, then used before the separation has commenced Green tea should be steeped four minutes longer than either Colong of English

breakfast tea. Odds and Ends.

Instead of rickety tables for china and bric-a-brac a house decorator advises a narrow shelf across one side of the room firemen, who number seventy-two. Both upon which to stand jugs and teapots. Tables with tiled tops are veritable safety supports for the chaffing dish. No need to worry about scorching or stains or conflagrations if the alcohol lamp becomes unruly

The latest French jewelry is in handbeaten gold. Classical designs decorate the surface bordered with beaten gold, and the novelty in long chains is seen in handchased gold without any jewels. The plain black stocking seems to losing favor and in its place are embroidered lace-like novelties, and colors in

every tint and shade. To be quite up to date and altogether swell, the stockings and shoes must match the gown, for house and evening wear. The common pot-roast of beef is much improved by being larded with thin strips of salt pork; the butcher will do this if requested. The pork imparts a richness to the beef and to the accompanying sauce

that is much more delicate and less greasy

than when the usual piece of beef suet is cooked with it. Conspicuous among the new wraps is the long Empire coat of pale tan cloth. Th yoke effects are deep and square, the skirt laid in stitched-down plaits all around, the sleeves bell-shape with a turn-back cuff and the collar high, turning over with fires, runs into 28.30 tons of coal. little flare. Three capes graduating in size fall over the shoulders.

Ivory handles of knives require a special sort of treatment when they become dis-colored. Mix ammonia and olive oil in equal parts and add to the mixture prepared chalk to make a good paste. Rub the vory with this and let the paste dry before brushing it off. Two or three applications are often needed when the ivory is much discolored. Other ivory articles may be cleaned by the same process.

Stuffed green peppers are delicious should be made as follows: Remove the seeds from nine green sweet peppers and put them to soak in salted water. Let them remain in the water for half a day. Prepare a mixture of one and one-half pounds of chopped beef, two chopped to-matoes, one minced onion, one cupful of bread crumbs, salt, one tablespoon melted butter, two stalks of celery finely cut, and two teaspoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce. Mix these various ingredients well together, and stuff the peppers with the mixture. Stand them in a deep baking dish with boiling water poured around them. Put a little piece of butter on each

pepper and bake. Nothing in dress accessories is more not able than the fancy belts seen in the shops. They are of all widths and colors, and each and every one is well covered with embroidery, in gold and silver thread or beads and colored silks. Anything which ingen-uity or taste can devise will surely pass muster in this particular line of dress Wide belts of black silk elastic fully four inches wide are dotted all over in small designs of steel or gold beads, and fastene with a buckle so large that is could easily pass for a breast plate. Some of the nar-row belts are supplied with rings at the ends and tied with a bow of ribbon. Girdies of black taffets silk and panne are another feature. Simply a belt at the back, in front and are quite as wide as those worn years ago. Rows of gold braid trim the upper edge, and a narrow gathered frill of silk, also edged with sold braid trim

COALING A STEAMSHIP

ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF FUEL USED BY TRANSOCEANIC LINERS.

More Coal Consumed-An Army of Toilers Below the Decks

New York Coal Trade Journal

Well-advertised is the latest feat of the Deutschland, her five and one-half day European-American run of And still more creditable is pleted easterly voyage. But thing the people of the Hamburg-American line are very reticent about: What did she do it on? How many tons of coal beyond the normal did it cost?

So we were authorized to investigate. Being pretty well versed in figures of coal heavy coal consumption was anticipated. but not the abnormal figure which the inquiry brought out. The writer, on boarding this leviathan at the foot of First street, Hoboken, expected to find some, thing installed to economize coal requirements. But no! The Deutschland holds the record for speed and also for coal consumed. She keeps close to hour, burning from 750 to 800 tons per diem -the highest consumption ever known on a steamer.

She carries from this port for the six-day trip to Europe, 5,000 tons-the largest coalnile ever stowed away on a passenger vessel. So it can safely be said that she burns at the rate of one and a half tons per hour for each knot of her speed, hitherto an unheard-of combustion, or 750 tons It | per 500 knots. One day on her Eastern trip she made nearly 600 knots, then she burnt 832 tons in the twenty-four hours.

The very short stay in Deutschland-she will be back and gone again in three weeks-renders it necessary to work all through Sunday coaling her, The coal laborers are paid 10 cents n hour extra for this Sunday work, but that

only means \$1 extra for ten hours passed

in the dirtiest of work, instead of at Coney Directly she gets in alongside come the coal lighters. In fact, it might almost be said that two steamers reach the wharf at the same time, the ocean greyhound and the tug siding along with the lighters, laden with coal; for they receive instructions to take the coal round as soon as the liner has been reported coming in. But it is an actuality that within a couple of hours of the steamer discharging-not its cargo, but its passengers-the coal is being raised and shot into the bunkers. From thence it is carried, as needed, in small cars, running on rails, to the firerooms. No less than

SHOVELED BY HAND.

1,600 feet of track is required for this serv-

The lighters are big deep craft, each bring alongside 250 to 500 tons, and the huge iron buckets are filled by hand shovels, hoisted a few feet by the steam winch, and their contents slid into the bunker hole.

A few figures regarding the twin-screw Duetschland shows that she is 686 feet long, 67 feet beam, 44 feet deep, 16,000 tons displacement, and 35,000 i. h. p. two engine rooms, with passage between, This totally destroys the imposing effect of what might otherwise have been a single engine room of which any engineer would feel proud. The saloon is handsome, but verily eclipsed by the New York (American line), which is the handsomest saloon existent in marine architecture; whereas the saloon of the Deutschland and other liners, remind one of hatchways

artistically fixed up. With the American line, the coaling of the New York, St. Paul and St. Louis is effected by the same means as employed by the other leading lines. There is always a reticence evinced by the officials as to the daily consumption of coal, but that can be overcome by learning the average amount of coal shipped on each side for the trip across. This figures up at 3,300-3,700 tons. Allowing six days to the quick trips, this gives a daily burning of some 560 tons. The American-built ves-

sels, St. Paul and St. Louis, are stated to be less economical on coal than the European-built vessels. Taking in detail the latest glantess, the Oceanic, it is found she would reach the length of Madison Square from Twentythird street to Twenty-sixth street. Her width would fill Fifth avenue from curb to curb. Her masts would tower above the average house-top. It would take 25,000 horses to represent her power. Her tonnage is 7,000. The rudder alone weight 150 tons. She cost \$5,600,000. The Oceanic

is the first steamer to eclipse the old Great

Eastern in length, being 704 feet long. HARD WORKING MEN. A gigantic White Star liner ake the Oceanic has no fewer than coal-trimmers working throughout voyage on the coal, preparing it for the are divided into three watches. These hard-working, begrimed men are rarely seen by the passengers. So fatiguing their work, that the limit of a watch-this is to say, period of work-has been legally fixed at four hours. Then follows eight hours off, then another four hours of work, and so on-so that eight hours work is

done every twenty-four hours. With a titan like the Oceanic, six lighters are alongside continuously for from three to four days discharging coal into the steamer for the run to Liverpool. That is, three on each side are at work simultaneously. If there is a ticklish thing a steamship company does not care to talk about, it is the amount of coal consumed by a crack liner. The engineers have instructions to be mute, but inquiries can be made, and what the Oceanic burns per twentyfour hours was figured out with the help of one of the coal staff, with a certain measure of precision. The maximum consumption in twenty-four hours on the last run over from Liverpool was just over 700 tons; the lowest, 550 tons. As the Oceanic can only with panting difficulty maintain 21-22 knots, it will be seen she is a typical coal glutton. To "lay" one of her

It is little surmised by the 1,000 odd pas-

sengers on a great liner that almost throughout the voyage there are employed, in the depths of the steamer, a horde of men who do nothing but work at the coal, separating and assorting it for the furnaces. Poor devils, they are always as black as the black snow of Siberia, and anything blacker than that phenomenon is never seen by anyone. The coal trimmers' work is laborious, making him ooze freely, so that he gets a thorough coal-dust bath in the course of four hours-the usual spell of work. It is not practicable-although it is possible-for them to work longer at a stretch. And when the foreman is not near, they squat on the coal in the dark depths and have a quiet smoke. The shovel is between their knees, and a momentary idle push at that on the coals makes one think a lot of work is being done-just as a solitary hen scraping for her food in a garden will almost make as much noise as an elephant marching over dead leaves. The coal trimmers work hour after hour, their only illumination being a candle lantern, for it has not even been thought worth while to put in electric lights where they work. For sleeping quarters they have the noisiest part of the steamer assigned them, usually as black as their own coal holes, with the eternal scuddling rumble of the twinscrews; or, if a single propeller, the more pleasant and memorable woof-wuf, wuf-woof," which one will never forget. So uniform is the tread of the single screw that a trained mind quietly resting on a deck chair amidships, can actually feel the steamer being gently forced forward with every half turn of the propeller-the "woof" lownward plunge of the blade into the water, and the "wuf" indicating the rise of the other half, with the tip of the blade striking the air, thus changing the sound Coal trimming is the very bottom rung of the labor ladder, and the next promotion is that of fireman. This is better paid. naturally, but the job is no soft snap. It requires months of training to make a com-petent fireman, and the fireman who can open the furnace door and show an even-all-round fire burning almost to incandes-

nce is proud of his work.